

## NO. ONE AT LAST.

Chief of the Assassins of Cavendish and Burke

### CAPTURED AT BOULOGNE, FRANCE.

After Evading the British Sleuths for Fourteen Years—Caught While Hatching Dynamite Plots Against England and Arrested in His Room at the Point of a Revolver—Admits His Identity and Incriminating Papers Are Found on Him.

Boulogne, Sept. 14.—Tynan, the notorious "Number One," has been arrested here on a Scotland Yard warrant which was issued in 1882. Tynan arrived in Europe by landing in Genoa in August. He proceeded from there to Paris, where he remained for some days consorting with a number of the members of the dynamite faction of the Irish party.

He had been traveling under the name of George Gordon and other aliases when he arrived in Boulogne on Friday evening and put up at the Hotel Folkestone, where he did not hesitate to expound his Fenian views in the bar of the hotel.

His movements had been watched from the time he arrived in French territory. The local commissary of police, together with an English detective, burst into his room at 4 o'clock in the morning. The detective held a loaded revolver to his head and threatened to shoot him if he resisted.

Taken Under an Old Warrant. Tynan was secured and admitted his identity. Incriminating papers and a large sum of money were found in his possession. The prisoner was lodged in a cell in the Boulogne police station and he will be arraigned today, with a view to his extradition to England.

The warrant on which the arrest is made charges that the prisoner was concerned in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary, and Mr. Burke, under secretary, in Phoenix park, adjoining the vice regal lodge in Dublin, on May 8, 1882, and with the manufacture of dynamite bombs for use in England.

Detective Inspector Walsh has arrived here from Scotland Yard to conduct the case. He said that there would be some connection between Tynan's rest and the arrest of a man named Bell Saturday at Glasgow and of J. Wallace at Rotterdam.

### The Man Arrested at Glasgow.

London, Sept. 14.—Bell, mentioned in the Boulogne dispatch to the Associated Press as arrested on Saturday at Glasgow in connection with Tynan's arrest in Boulogne, is charged with being concerned in a dynamite outrage. Bell's age is about 30. He arrived from the United States early in the week. A dispatch from Boulogne to the Times says: "Tynan was in company with Bell in Paris and it was expected that both would cross to England, but Tynan appears to have hesitated to venture such a hazardous trip. Bell went to England a few days ago. Tynan had not suspected that his identity was known, and he was astounded at the entry of the detective commissary and four officers. Tynan had shaved his beard. He seemed to be depressed over his capture."

### DAILY NOT A DYNAMITARD.

Says That He Never Was in Favor of a Policy of Terror.

Dublin, Sept. 14.—John Daly, who was recently released from Portland prison after serving several years on conviction of complicity in a dynamite plot, together with his brother, arrived at Queenstown, near here, on Saturday evening. He was met by John Redmond, Patrick O'Brien, Timothy Harrington and others. In replying to an address Daly declared that he was not a dynamiter and that he never believed in dynamite to terrorize the English government. The dream of his life, he said, was to fight for Ireland like a soldier and a patriot.

There was also a demonstration here in honor of Daly by the amnesty association. They presented an address to the released dynamiter, as Daly in replying again repudiated the dynamite policy. He said he thought that Irishmen were too brave and generous to advocate such principles.

He concluded by declaring that he would be identified with no party or platform.

### ABOUT AS THEY'LL COME OUT.

The Base Ball Table Now Shows the League Aggregations.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—If a base ball "fan" is tired of watching the vicissitudes of the National League clubs he may paste the following table in his hat with the almost certain assurance that there will be very little change in the standing of any club compared to any other, and that there will be none in that of the four leaders:

Team	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Baltimore	119	74	45	.621
Cleveland	119	74	45	.621
Cincinnati	119	73	47	.605
Chicago	124	70	54	.565
Boston	121	67	54	.554
Pittsburgh	119	62	57	.521
New York	122	62	60	.508
Philadelphia	121	59	62	.488
Brooklyn	120	53	67	.438
Washington	120	53	67	.438
St. Louis	121	36	85	.298
Louisville	120	33	87	.275

League scores: At Louisville—Cincinnati 6, Louisville 6; at Pittsburgh—Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 1; at Washington—Philadelphia 12, Washington 9; at Baltimore—Brooklyn 5, Baltimore 9; at Cleveland—St. Louis 2, Cleveland 3; at New York—Boston 8, New York 9. (Sunday) at Cincinnati—Chicago 3, Cincinnati 7; at Louisville—St. Louis 1, Louisville 9.

Western League: At Detroit—St. Paul 1, Detroit 6; (second game) St. Paul 3, Detroit 11; at Columbus—Kansas City 3, Columbus 7; at Grand Rapids—Minneapolis 7, Grand Rapids 2; at Indianapolis—Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 4; (second game) Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 4. (Sunday) at Grand Rapids—Minneapolis 5, Grand Rapids 3; (second game) Minneapolis 11, Grand Rapids 2; at Columbus—Kansas City 4, Columbus 8.

His Attempt at Suicide Successful. New Orleans, Sept. 14.—Louis Colombe, one of the bookkeepers of the defunct Union National bank, who took a dose of morphine Thursday night, is dead.

## MURDER AND ARSON.

Woman and Man Are Killed and Their Bodies Cremated.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 14.—Shortly after midnight a double murder and arson were committed at Meadowbrook, a small station on the International railway, about eight miles from the town of Moncton. Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her 11-year-old son were murdered, the house afterward fired and the bodies cremated. Maggie, Mrs. Dutcher's 8-year-old daughter, was rescued from the burning building, but she is not expected to live. The girl's left ear is split open, and her left cheek cut and smashed, presenting a horrible sight. It was the girl's rescue that revealed the terrible nature of the crime and showed that the fire was not accidental.

A brother of the murdered woman, who lived near her, says that about midnight or early Saturday morning, he was awakened by cries of fire. He dressed and went into the street and found his sister's house on fire. He tried to effect an entrance, but found the doors all locked. He finally got in, and, groping his way through the smoke, managed to find Maggie and carried her out. After getting her to his house he for the first time discovered that she was injured. The murdered woman had the reputation of having considerable money in her house for a poor locality, and this may have been the motive.

### DOES HE KNOW WHERE HE IS AT?

Canadian Court Decision Puts a Man in a Curious Position.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The master-in-chambers yesterday afternoon handed out a decision in which it was stated that a man can be both a citizen of the United States and a subject of Great Britain at the same time. Charles Langmuir, the defendant, now the agent of the New York Life Insurance company in Paris, France, was sued by G. H. Bolton on a promissory note for \$7,000. The defendant sought to set aside the writ on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, and that service of the writ should have been made on him personally instead of on his solicitors.

The plaintiff's solicitor, however, contended that Langmuir was both a British subject and an American citizen he never having abjured his allegiance to the English crown. The master so decided and Langmuir must appear on the writ of summons which according to the decision was properly served. The decision establishes a precedent.

### Unprecedented Yield of Gold.

Portage, Man., Sept. 14.—Thirty-one and a half pounds of gold were lodged in the Imperial bank here Saturday by Mr. Ahn, superintendent of the Mikado mine, as a result of the first run of ore from that property. One hundred and fourteen tons of rock were put through the local reduction works and \$7,000 worth of gold is the startling result. This is unprecedented. Mr. J. F. Caldwell, proprietor of the mine positively declares that \$1,000,000 worth of ore is now in sight.

### Frightful Death Under the Wheels.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 14.—While racing on her bicycle with an electric car light flaxen-haired Eva Toomey lost her balance and met a frightful death under the wheels Friday. The child's head was nearly severed from her body and her limbs and body mangled. Many who saw the tragedy stood speechless with terror. Eva was 5 years old and daughter of Michael Toomey.

### Gambling Boat Blown Up.

Burnside, Ky., Sept. 14.—A boat used for gambling, was blown up by dynamite Friday night. It has been operating for months and the authorities on both sides of the river failed to prevent its operations. The boat and contents were completely destroyed. No one was hurt. No crew.

### The Letter Carriers' Convention.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 14.—The letter carriers' national convention Friday night selected San Francisco as the convention for 1897 and elected the following officers: President, John N. Parsons, New York; secretary, J. F. Victory, Washington.

Indorsed for Pearce, Atkins & Co. Cincinnati, Sept. 14.—Archibald H. Warren, cotton manufacturer and commission merchant, assigned Saturday to C. K. Shunk, Warren was an indorser for \$40,000 for Pearce, Atkins & Co., who assigned Friday.

### Hanged for Murder.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 14.—Charles Hamilton, a young white man, was hanged Friday at Paris, Logan county. He was convicted of the murder of an old white man named McAbee in Franklin county last winter.

### Well Known Inventor Dead.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 14.—Colonel Norman, a well-known inventor of guns and expert on heavy ordnance, is dead, aged about 70 years.

### Long, Loud and Strong.

The arguments for protection must be vigorous and loud enough to be heard plainly in Nebraska during this campaign, because Mr. Bryan finds that "arguments in traveling that long distance become somewhat diluted and often polluted." So let us have them strong and healthy, that they may withstand his Nebraska dilution and pollution.

### Bryan Would Destroy It.

Because the wool growing industry is small in comparison with other agricultural interests Free Trader Bryan favors free wool. Why not give it protection and a chance to grow again?

His "Vicious" Idea. If protection be "vicious in practice," as Mr. Free Trader Bryan says, then to operate our factories, to employ American labor and to pay wages to Americans is "vicious in practice."

### Trouble For Bryan.

That "crown of thorns" is likely yet, with pain and anguish, to wring the brow of Free Trader Bryan.

### Never.

A man with "polluted" ideas should never be chosen president of the United States.

## NEGROES EXCITED

And a Town in Georgia in a State of Terror.

### THE OLD STORY OF RACE WRATH

Profane Colored Man Shot by a White While Attempting to Assault the Latter with an Ax—Assailant Not Fatally Hurt, but His Friends Make Threats—The Toll Road Mobocracy in Kentucky Still on the Warpath.

Blythe, Ga., Sept. 14.—On Saturday night at this place, twenty-two miles from Augusta, Ga., A. M. Clarke, shot a negro named Steve Roland. The latter was using profane language in the presence of ladies. Clarke asked him to desist, but Roland continued his profanity and began to curse and abuse Clarke. The negro had an ax in his hand and Clarke, thinking that he had better arm himself, went to his house for his shotgun, and when he returned the quarrel was renewed, and holding his ax in a threatening manner. They started toward each other and Clarke opened fire on the negro, firing three times and wounding him in the arm and body, but not dangerously. The population of the place is about 200, the majority of whom are negroes. They became greatly incensed at the shooting, and yesterday threatened to burn the buildings of the whites.

### Sent to Augusta for Aid.

The negroes gathered in large numbers in the town with shotguns and pistols, and the whites, fearing they would carry out their threats, telegraphed to the judge and sheriff of the county at Augusta to send assistance at once. A special train was dispatched with twelve reliable men, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputies. When the train arrived at Blythe the colored people dispersed at once. The sheriff and his men are now hunting the ringleaders, but it is hardly probable that they will be successful, as they are in hiding. Clarke has been put under arrest and taken to Augusta. The women and children are very much frightened, but it is believed that since the arrival of the sheriff and posse the negroes are too scared to attempt to carry out their threats after the officers leave.

### SEE HERE, GOVERNOR BRADLEY, What Was That You Said About Mob Law in Your Inaugural?

Springfield, Ky., Sept. 14.—Washington county and Springfield, the county seat, are in frenzy of excitement, as they have been for four or five nights, on account of threats to burn the town. The trouble grows out of the effort made at last November's election to make all turnpikes in the county free. The question was put to a vote of the people, and it carried by a very large majority, but for reasons which the average citizen in Washington county does not understand or appreciate the toll-gates are still up, and tolls are being collected on every one in the county, notwithstanding the vote of the people to free them.

For the fact is that it needs more than a vote of the people unless the vote means confiscation. The toll roads were built by private companies and if the county makes them free the people must stand a tax to raise money. No vote has been taken on this and the county authorities cannot legally raise the funds.

A week ago Saturday was set as the last day the gates would be tolerated, but none were closed or removed, and a band of 500 men, divided into squads, went into different parts of the county and cut down thirteen gates. Two men were arrested and charged with destroying property. They gave bail and were released. Then information came to town that if any more were arrested the regulators would burn the town of Springfield, the county seat. This alarmed the citizens, and each night since the town has been guarded by 200 or 300 citizens.

The county authorities are absolutely powerless. Every one is afraid to raise a hand against the regulators lest his property or life be endangered.

### CLARA BARTON IS HOME AGAIN.

Gets Back from Moslem Territory Enthusiastic Over Her Work.

New York, Sept. 14.—Clara Barton, head of the American Red Cross society, is back from her work in Armenia, and though at this writing she has declined to see the reporters she is stated to be enthusiastic about the success of her mission. Dr. G. H. Pullman, the financial secretary of the Barton mission, said: "We were well received on all sides in Constantinople. We performed our mission successfully and spent \$116,000. Five million of dollars would not relieve all the distress in Asia Minor."

"We had four epidemics—dysentery, typhus, typhoid and smallpox—in which to succor the afflicted, and made no distinction between Turks and Armenians." When asked if the Armenians were aggressors during the massacres he replied: "That is a political question I would not answer. We made no investigation." Before Miss Barton left Constantinople she for her regards to the sultan and he in return had his chamberlain convey his personal expression of esteem and regard, and his best wishes and prayers for a safe journey.

### Li Hung Expects Promotion.

Revelstoke, B. C., Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang was asked "Is the statement true that on your return to China you will resign your office?" "It is not true," replied the viceroy. "Upon my return to China I may be called upon to fill even more exalted offices. I expect to pursue my work for China's advancement until my death."

### Arrested as a Murder Suspect.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 14.—Dr. J. D. Wetmore has been arrested on suspicion of having been an accomplice in the murder of Enos W. Lawrence last spring. Ray Coates has begun serving a life sentence for this crime and Lawrence's wife has just been found guilty of complicity in the murder.

### Fusion Proposition Accepted.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—After a session of several hours the Populist state committee adopted a resolution to accept the fusion plan for electors proposed by the Democratic state central committee.

## WOOLEN GOODS.

### EFFECT OF THE WILSON TARIFF ON THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

As Bad for the Manufacturers as It Is for the Flockmasters—Passed in England's Interest—Largely Increased Imports of Woollen Goods.

This paper has already published statistics showing the disastrous effects of the Wilson tariff on the wool raising industry in this country. The effect upon the manufacture of woollen goods has been almost equally destructive, so that there is no compensating benefit. The farmer loses the sale of his wool, and is also losing the sale of his farm products that would come from the employment of hands in the woollen mills.

The imports of woollen cloth for the year 1894, the last year under the McKinley tariff, were 7,960,907 pounds, valued at \$7,010,291. In 1895, the first year under the Wilson tariff, they were 40,070,148 pounds, valued at \$25,281,668. In woollen dress goods the value of imports in 1894 was \$8,647,258, and in 1895 it was \$29,549,485. The value of imports of woollen manufactures of all classes for the calendar years named was as follows, the first four years being under the McKinley tariff, and the last under the Wilson tariff:

Year	Value
1891	\$7,519,945
1892	\$7,519,945
1893	\$7,519,945
1894	\$7,519,945
1895	\$29,549,485

The large imports have had the effect of paralyzing the manufacture of woollen goods in the factories, both east and west, in this country. The following from the Keene, N. H., Sentinel, is a fair statement of the conditions that exist in all the woollen goods districts of the country. It is part of an editorial under the caption of "Silent Looms."

"No important business has been so disastrously affected by the Wilson-Gorman tariff law as the manufacture of woollens. All over the country the experience seems to be the same—inability to cope with English competition and the consequent closing of the mills in whole or in part, or, if the mills keep up their production, the profits are miserably small. Our mills in Cheshire county have suffered with the rest. Mill owners have lost profits, laborers have lost work and stockholders have lost trade. Hinsdale and Ashuelot have been struck the hardest blow. They were lively places a year ago. Now their principal industrial establishments are closed and the towns are quiet beyond precedent. Everybody in the two villages feels the hard times and almost everybody curses the Wilson law. The loss in labor and wages owing to the depression in the woollen business is astonishingly large. In good times, say in the fall of 1892, the woollen mills of the county were employing 1,200 hands and paying out in wages about \$36,000 a month. At present the same mills are employing not quite 400 hands and are paying in wages between \$11,000 and \$12,000 a month. In other words, the number of laborers employed and the aggregate amount of wages have been reduced two-thirds."

Meantime, the tariff measure, which has paralyzed the American woollen industry, has had a revivifying effect on the Bradford manufacturing district in England. Here is what the London correspondent of the New York Tribune has to say on the subject: "The American tariff was changed in 1890, and the Bradford trade with the United States in men's coatings, which had amounted to \$6,500,000 in 1889, dropped to \$2,500,000 in 1891, and after a temporary revival during the next two years fell again to \$1,300,000 in 1894. In like manner the exports of stuff goods, which had averaged \$6,000,000 in 1890, sank to the low level of \$2,200,000 in 1894. The old and the new industries of Bradford suffered alike from the McKinley tariff, which largely increased the duties on stuff goods and coatings. It was a period of profound gloom for the entire district. The reaction came when the duties on goods for the American market were reduced about one-half in the Wilson tariff. A well-informed specialist, whose figures I take from an exhaustive review of the Bradford trade published in the London Times, states that the exports of coatings to the United States rose from \$1,275,626 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1894, to \$6,575,032 in 1895 at a corresponding date. This increase of nearly 600 per cent reveals the full effect of the Wilson tariff during the first year when it was in operation. The export of stuff goods during the same period ran up from \$2,200,000 to \$8,375,000. On the basis of the consular statistics for the year ended Dec. 30, 1895, the results of the repeal of the McKinley tariff may be enlarged considerably. The export of worsted coatings to the United States was \$8,361,225; that of stuff goods, \$9,748,527. The entire Bradford trade with the United States during 1895 ran up from \$8,215,234 to \$27,745,096."

An excellent English correspondent, referring to some of the figures, says: "Under the Republican tariff Bradford exported worsteds worth \$2,200,000 to the United States. Under the Wilson tariff last year Bradford exported \$8,375,000 of worsteds to the United States. Bradford has \$6,175,000 in pocket that she would not have had if Prof. Wilson were not a statesman. Hurrah for Bradford! Hurrah for Professor Wilson! And damn the United States!"

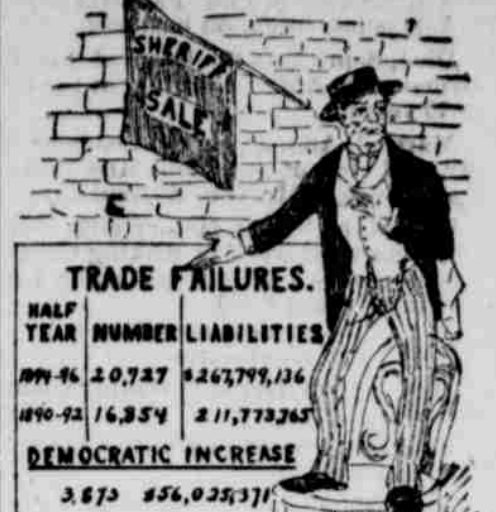
Do the farmers and manufacturers of Michigan want four years more of the Wilson tariff?

The revolutions which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter, rather than in that of the former.—Hamilton.

## INDUSTRY OF THE SHERIFF.

How the Democratic Promise of 1890 Appeared From Actual Results.

THE DENUNCIATION. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.—Democratic Platform of 1892.



DENONCE DOWN TO DATE. In July there were 271 failures of manufacturers, with liabilities of \$7,568,940, as against 163 failures, with liabilities of only \$2,866,517 in 1895. The largest failures this year have been in the lumber and woollen trades, both of which have suffered from Democracy's gift of free raw material.

West Virginia's Chance. Free Trader Bryan's conviction that "the tariff on coal is indefensible" ought to switch West Virginia solidly and permanently into the protectionist column. Mr. Wilson believed, with Mr. Bryan, that the tariff on coal was "indefensible," and he owes it solely to the present tariff reform administration that he was rescued from the private life to which his West Virginia constituents relegated him. There will be no friendly tariff reform, industry destroying, debt creating administration to save Mr. Bryan from the oblivion into which the votes of West Virginia will help to send him next November.

Idle Railroad Hands. No less than 1,800 cars are standing idle on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Other divisions report a similar condition.—Wall Street Daily News.

How is this, President Roberts? Is it not a fact that your 1,800 cars are idle because our people are idle and that our people are idle because we have a tariff in force that has admitted large quantities of foreign goods made by foreign labor, and that the enforced idleness of our people has checked their ability to buy goods, hence there is no demand for your 1,800 idle cars to haul goods to nonconsumers?

### American Sentiment.

I would secure the American market to the American producer, and I would not hesitate to raise the duties whenever necessary to secure this patriotic end. I would not have an idle man or an idle mill or an idle spindle in this country if, by holding exclusively the American market, we could keep them employed and running. Every yard of cloth imported here makes a demand for one yard of American fabrication.—Hon. William McKinley.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

#### ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.

State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Susan Taylor Bacon, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, for examination and allowance, on or before the 21st day of February next, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 21st day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution.

Dated, Paw Paw, Sept. 12th, A. D. 1896. 635069 BENJ. F. HECKER, Judge of Probate.

#### EXECUTION SALE.

That, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, bearing date Sept. 8, 1896, and to me directed and delivered, wherein Slusher Brothers are plaintiffs and Jennie Cohn is defendant, I have seized and levied upon the following described real estate, situated in the township of Decatur, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, to-wit: All that certain piece of land known as subdivision of lot No. 19 (the 19th day of March, 1896) of the south-east corner of lot owned by Samuel Rich, running thence along Phelps, southerly (27 1/2) feet; seven and one-half feet, thence westerly to the line of said Phelps, thence northerly (27 1/2) feet; seven and one-half feet, thence easterly to the place of beginning, and thence westerly to the place of beginning, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I will expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on Saturday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 8th day of Sept., 1896. EMMETT E. THOMAS, Deputy Sheriff of said County.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

That, by virtue of a certain writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Cass and state of Michigan, bearing date the 21st day of January, A. D. 1896, and to the sheriff of the county of Van Buren directed and delivered, wherein Mary A. Reynolds is complainant and Ansel E. Reynolds is defendant, I did, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1896, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said Ansel E. Reynolds in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, to-wit: The east half (1/2) of the north-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28) and the south half (1/2) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section thirty-three (33) and a strip of land two (2) rods wide off the south side of the north half (1/2) of the south-west quarter (1/4) of the south-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), all in town three (3) south of range sixteen (16) west; and also village lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block four (4), and lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block six (6), and all of blocks five (5), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), all on Reynolds' addition to the village of Hartford, Van Buren county, Michigan, excepting lots one (1) and two (2) in block thirteen (13) and the east half (1/2) of lots three (3) and four (4) in block twelve (12); all of which said above described lands and premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, as specified and set forth in said writ of fieri facias, together with interest and costs thereon and the legal expenses of such sale, I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in and for said county of Van Buren, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1896.

NATHAN THOMAS, Under Sheriff. CHAS. E. SWERT and HOWELL & CARR, Complainant's Solicitors.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th day of March, A. D. 1895, executed by Ormanda Cooper of Hartford, Michigan, to David Conklin of the same place, which said mortgage was on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1895, recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, in book 34 of mortgages on page 253; and which said mortgage was thereafter, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1895, duly and regularly assigned by the said David Conklin to D. M. Osborne & Company of Auburn, New York, by an instrument in writing; which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Van Buren county, Michigan, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1896, in book 58 of mortgages on page 474. And whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole of the principal sum thereof and interest thereon, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents (\$177.45), and the costs of this proceeding to be added thereto, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been had to recover the amount so claimed to be due, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such case made and provided, we shall, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the said county of Van Buren), sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs of this proceeding and sale, including the attorney fee aforesaid.

The premises to be sold are known and described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Hartford, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows: Lot number five (5) of Martha Bridge's addition to the said village of Hartford, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated July 28, 1896. D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY, Assignees of Mortgage.

HICKOK & CHANDLER, Att'ys for Assignees.

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